

ably; while in two or three places upon the epidermal skin of the lip, small ulcerous sores were formed. The effect remained some four or five days and then gradually healed. The whole appearance was very much like a mild case of poisoning with *Rhus toxicodendron*.—A. H. Y., *LaFayette, Ind.*

**COREOPSIS ARISTOSA, MICH.**—It will be interesting to botanists to have published in the GAZETTE observations on the seeds and awns of *Coreopsis aristosa* from numerous localities, to ascertain if the awnless or upwardly or downwardly barbed awns are inherent in the species, or if their anomalous development is incidental and attributable to the introduction of *Bidens* in the species. Here where the species largely abounds the awnless with upwardly and downwardly barbed awns are relatively about equal in all the localities I have examined the past season, where *Bidens frondosa* is numerously mixed in with the growth, and also where no species of the genus now abounds, would seem to indicate that the trait is an inherent one. And thus invalidating the most important character separating the two genera. If the species is found to be normally awnless, as is quite probable, and the awns due to *Bidens*, the upward and downward barbs would still be a puzzle, unless it should turn out to be that both forms of barbs are common also to *Bidens*, which is already almost established in the case of *Coreopsis discoidea*, which is sometimes a perfect *Bidens frondosa* in all except the upwardly barbed awns. The allied species *Coreopsis trichosperma*, should also be examined for similar anomalies whereit abounds. The species is absent from this section. Observations are needed in localities where *Bidens* is absent, and in all habitats the relative proportion of the three forms should be noted.—E. HALL.

**LATE FLOWERS.**—I found the following list of plants still in flower on October 2d and 3d, in Exeter, R. I. It may possibly interest some western readers to see what are our late flowering eastern species. I have not classified the names, but have written them somewhat in the order in which the specimens were found. It will be noticed that some are early plants enjoying a second bloom:

<i>Viola cucullata.</i>	<i>Lobelia cardinalis.</i>
<i>Gerardia purpurea.</i>	<i>Trichostema dichotomum.</i>
“ <i>quercifolia.</i>	<i>Brunella vulgaris.</i>
<i>Solidago linoides.</i>	<i>Polygonum cruciata.</i>
“ <i>cæsia.</i>	“ <i>sanguinea,</i>
“ <i>nemoralis.</i>	“ <i>verticillata.</i>
“ <i>elliptica.</i>	<i>Linaria Canadensis.</i>
“ <i>odora.</i>	“ <i>vulgaris.</i>
“ <i>Canadensis.</i>	<i>Pedicularis lanceolata.</i>
“ <i>bicolor.</i>	(new to Rhode Island.)
<i>Aster corymbosus.</i>	<i>Polygonum incarnatum.</i>
“ <i>Noræ Angliæ.</i>	“ <i>dumetorum.</i>
“ <i>lævis, var. cyaneus.</i>	“ <i>articulatum.</i>
“ <i>cordifolius.</i>	“ <i>arifolium.</i>
“ <i>longifolius.</i>	<i>Diplopappus linariifolius.</i>
“ <i>Tradescanti.</i>	“ <i>umbellatus.</i>
“ <i>multiflorus.</i>	<i>Spiranthes cernua.</i>
“ <i>dumosus.</i>	<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>
“ <i>undulatus.</i>	“ <i>arvense.</i>
“ <i>patens.</i>	<i>Potentilla argentea.</i>
<i>Gnaphalium polycephalum.</i>	<i>Nabalus Fraseri.</i>
<i>Antennaria margaritacea.</i>	<i>Hieracium Canadense.</i>
<i>Hypericum Sarothra.</i>	“ <i>venosum.</i>
<i>Oenothera biennis.</i>	<i>Lepidium Virginicum.</i>